

EARNINGS SOAR

The Railways Active as Never Before — Winter Expenses Way Down.

MILD WEATHER A FACTOR

It Stimulates Jobbing Distribution and Induces House Trade—Crop Preparations Go Forward Rapidly—Some Planting Has Already Been Done South.

New York, Feb. 28.—Bradstreet's summary of the state of trade will say to-morrow:

Spring like weather stimulates jobbing distribution inducing a larger volume of house trade and also helping retail business in spring and summer fabrics. Crop preparations are going forward actively, and at the South some actual planting has been done. Shipments on orders are heavier than ever before and no complaints of freight congestion are heard. At practically all points an early and long spring season is predicted. At the same time there is an air of conservatism as to the more distant future, due mainly to the larger stock of winter goods carried over and also because of the recent heavy drop in raw cotton, making buyers for next season cautious in placing orders. Like conditions are noted in the leading industries. Iron and steel production, while of unprecedented volume, is largely for the first half of the year's requirements, far future orders being of lighter volume. Many commodities show an easing tone, this being especially noticeable in breadstuffs, cotton, hides and lines of produce affected by weather conditions. Coal is more active and firmer. The railways are active as never before at this season. Earnings are breaking all records, and a larger part of the gross receipts are showing up in the net income. Winter weather expenditures are down to the minimum. Collections are, taken as a whole, only fair.

Business failures for the week ending February 22 number 18, against 23 in the like week of 1905.

OPENING SPRING LINES.

High Temperatures Have Effect—Business Needs No Temporary Setbacks.

New York, Feb. 28.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say to-morrow:

The holiday and erratic weather were calculated to interrupt progress in commercial channels but business has become established on too sound a basis to reflect adverse influences of such a temporary character. Sections that experienced especially high temperature report the early opening of spring lines with most satisfactory results; excessive moisture elsewhere proved beneficial for manufacturing purposes, while at other points some considerable merchandise was distributed freely.

Jobbers of dry goods, clothing and notions are shipping large quantities of spring goods, accumulations of heavy weight wearing apparel having no depressing effect on the new season's business. Prices are firmly held, as a rule, except in the markets for farm staples, which are still higher than normal, despite a general reaction.

Manufacturing plants report new orders that assure activity still further into the future, and several dividend announcements show gains over recent preceding years, while some New England cotton mills are only deferred from full activity by scarcity of labor.

Wholesale earnings continue to make splendid comparisons with last year's figures, February thus far recording a gain of 267 per cent. Foreign trade returns in January for the whole nation far surpassed the same month in any previous year, and the last week at that port showed a gain of \$1,414,018 in exports, but a decrease of \$2,577,871 in imports as compared with 1905.

Textile mills are operating on a large scale, no increase being noted in the percentage of idle machinery.

Failures this week were 218 in the United States against 232 last year.

MORE PETRIE TESTIMONY.

Ex-Prisoner at House of Correction Tells His Story of Life There.

Rutland, Feb. 22.—The investigating



Do You Suffer from Sick Headache?

"Uven the Liver."

In a majority of cases, a bad liver means a bad head. Fix the liver and you fix the head.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

A Sure Cure for all ailments resulting from the liver.

They are a sure, permanent relief for Indigestion, Constipation, Nausea, Heartburn, Flatulency, Giddiness, Malaria, Jaundice, etc.

Guaranteed all Vegetable Absolutely Harmless. In use for Seventy Years.

For sale everywhere. 25 cents a box or by mail.

Dr. J. N. Schenck & Son, Phila.

FERRY'S SEEDS

Make sure a yield of quantity and quality. When your farmer planted Ferry's, they were the best on the market, but they have been improving ever since. We are experts in flower and vegetable seeds.

1906 Seed Annual, beautifully illustrated, free to all applicants.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

A Food to Work On

Work! Work!! Work!!!

Lots of energy is needed to keep up the pace. In the struggle, the man with the strong body and clear brain wins out every time.

The man of to-day needs something more than mere food; he needs a food that makes energy—a food to work on.

Although some people may not realize it, yet it is a fact, proved and established beyond doubt, that soda crackers—and this means **Uneeda Biscuit**—are richer in muscle and fat-making elements and have a much higher per cent. of tissue-building properties than any other article of food made from flour.

That this is becoming known more and more every day is attested by the sale of nearly 400,000,000 packages of **Uneeda Biscuit**, the finest soda cracker ever baked. An energy-giving food of surpassing value—sold in a package which brings it to you with all the original flavor and nutriment perfectly preserved. *Truly the food to work on.*

Whoever you are—whatever you are—wherever you work—**Uneeda Biscuit**.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

5¢

committee, which is examining affairs at the State penal institutions, heard more testimony to-day at the House of Correction by Philip E. Petrie, a former prisoner at the institution. Witnesses said that partially was shown certain prisoners, whose infractions of prison rules were overlooked. He said that profanity was frequently used by the officials in the presence of the prisoners.

John Holland and Quirk were particularly offensive, he said, and called some of the prisoners vile names. They dared not complain for fear of being punished.

Witnesses said he did not think the moral tone of the prison was conducive to reform. He stated that the inmates were not permitted to talk while in the work shops nor during the time consumed at the dinner tables. He said that the place swarmed with bed bugs. He described fights with the inmates by prisoners at night in the effort to keep their bodies free from being bitten and made more.

He touched upon the alleged cruelties practiced in the prison. That when a man is sick he gets no breakfast. Another man named Mullen, he said, received nothing to eat from one day to another, because he was sick, and went back to work in order to obtain food.

Witnesses saw Daniel Bree, assistant superintendent, slap a prisoner's face at the table, and that he saw Holland, a guard, enter a cell and pound a box with his fists. The box's name was Liberty, and he came from Burlington. Witness declared that he saw Charles Rugg of Rutland, an insane man, brutally treated. The man, witness said, was put in the ring and upon bread and water. Petrie described the rings as being placed in the wall in such a position that a man's arms being placed in each one, stretched wide apart, the hold him up in a painful position so that his toes barely touch the floor.

Witness said that the methods employed in determining a man's sanity was sufficient to drive a man of sound mind crazy. Witness said that he thought Superintendent Morgan did not know what was taking place in the prison and gave illustrations of the removal of a prisoner from one cell to another, his presence alone and searched institution.

WAS TREATED ALL RIGHT.

The first witness to take the stand in the afternoon was a man named Gorman, who was committed from Burlington, for intoxication, the last time about two years ago. He had no complaints to make. He said that he was treated all right.

The next witness was W. H. Waters of Burlington, who was committed to the House of Correction November 1, 1905, on a sentence of 26 days for stealing a ride on a passenger train. He testified that he was committed once before about five years ago for a year and a half for larceny and that during that time the food was pure and wholesome and there was plenty of it.

"My last trip here," said the witness, "was a disappointment as far as food is concerned. I was hungry from the time I arrived here until I left the place."

The commission then adjourned until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

VANDERBILT DREW PISTOL.

W. K. Jr., Mobbed by Italians—Automobile Run Down Child.

Florence, Feb. 25.—The incident at Pontederia, 11 miles from Pisa, Friday, which involved the detention there of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt Jr., and their chauffeur, turned out to have been much more serious than at first reported.

The dispatches first announced that Mr. Vanderbilt was detained owing to an automobile accident, by which Adolfo Busini, a boy, was injured, but not seriously.

DETAILS OF ACCIDENT.

It now appears that Mr. Vanderbilt and his chauffeur were mobbed, that the former drew a revolver, and that both Mr. Vanderbilt and the chauffeur were arrested and taken to the police station. Mrs. Vanderbilt was escorted to the best hotel in the place, where, according to the latest advices, she was awaiting developments.

The Vanderbilt automobile, it appears, was not going at excessive speed, but when turning a sharp street corner in Pontederia it ran down a child, a boy about the years old, and injured him about the head. His face was covered with blood. The automobile was stopped, and soon surrounded by a crowd of excited persons.

In the midst of the excitement the report spread that the child was dead, and the townspeople became so enraged that they attacked the chauffeur.

KICKED AND CUFFED WILLIE.

In fact, matters reached a very critical

stage, and Mr. Vanderbilt, believing that the lives of the party were in danger, drew a revolver. But before he could use the weapon several men jumped into the automobile, disarmed Mr. Vanderbilt and kicked and cuffed him.

A party of gentlemen hurried to the scene to protect the automobilists. Owing to the fury of the people, the officers took the Vanderbilt party into a neighboring shop for safety. There they were immediately besieged by the crowd, the most violent of the people urging their companions to take summary vengeance on the travelers.

Eventually an officer of gen darmes with reinforcements arrived on the scene and after the townspeople had somewhat calmed down, succeeded in rescuing the automobilists, who were taken to the police station, followed by a crowd of shouting people. The leaders protested vigorously against the alleged carelessness of the automobilists and said that it was time to put a stop to such incidents, involving loss of life, which were constantly increasing in numbers.

FATHER REFUSES INDEMNITY.

Pontederia is a small town of about 15,000 inhabitants, at the confluence of the Arno and Arbia, where a road through the beautiful valley of the Arno to Volterra diverges.

The father of the injured child, when asked if he wished to bring suit against Mr. Vanderbilt, not only refused to do so, but also declined to accept the indemnity due him under the law. Thereupon the judge granted Mr. Vanderbilt provisional liberty, and, accompanied by Mrs. Vanderbilt, he left for Pisa. Before departing Mr. Vanderbilt gave \$50 to the local hospital.

Baby won't suffer five minutes with a cold if you apply Dr. Thomas' Baby's Friend Oil at once. It acts like magic.

High Commendation for Poultry Food.

Burditt Bros. of Rutland, Vt., are perhaps the most extensive dealers in flour, grain, feed, etc., in Rutland county. They are, therefore, in close touch with the farmers of that vicinity and know their needs. They speak of their trade in Poultry Food as follows: "We have handled Page's Perfected Poultry Food for several years and find the same very satisfactory. We can highly recommend it. Enclosed find check for \$30.65 to cover invoice of March 9, 1904."

THE PRESENT.

"What does your town 'bout de here after?"

"Bless God, it's de here in what keeps me a gossip!"—Atlanta Constitution.

\$5,000 Reward

will be paid to any person who can find one atom of opium, chloral, morphine, cocaine, ether or chloroform or their derivatives in any of Dr. Miles' Remedies.

This reward is offered because certain unscrupulous persons make false statements about these remedies. It is understood that this reward applies only to goods purchased in the open market, which have not been tampered with.

Dr. Miles' remedies cure by their strengthening and invigorating effect upon the nervous system, and not by weakening the nerves.

"I consider that there are no better remedies put up than Dr. Miles' Nerve Pills, Anti-Pain Pills, and Nerve and Liver Pills. We have used them for years, and recommend them to many others. My wife is using the Nerve, and considers it the best medicine in the world. A lady friend of mine, who was almost a total nervous wreck, through my earnest solicitation has used several bottles of the wonderful Nerve Pills."

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails, he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

RURAL CARRIERS MEET.

Addison County Mail Distributors Assemble at Middlebury.

Middlebury, Feb. 22.—The rural free delivery men, carriers and substitutes of Addison county held their first meeting since the organization of the association at Bristol some weeks ago, in the Addison House reception rooms here this afternoon. The members gathered to the number of 11, many who were expected not reaching here on account of the bad condition of the roads, and prior to the business meeting these present partook of an excellent dinner at the Addison.

At the regular business meeting H. W. Spooner of Vergennes, president of the association, occupied the chair and Secretary E. K. Edes of Starksboro took the minutes. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved and the proposed bylaws, drawn up by a committee appointed at that meeting, were adopted. The following eight new carriers and substitutes were voted in as members of the association: M. P. Williams of Bridport, H. B. Hagar and Ivan D. Hagar of Weybridge, Alexander Heister of Cornwall, Julius T. Soley, Robert Easton and Herman A. Park of Middlebury and John E. Dyer of West Salisbury.

Various matters of interest to the carriers were brought up and discussed. The question of suitable uniforms was entered into at length and Secretary Edes was instructed to find out what could be done in the matter by June 1.

The following delegates were elected to the State meeting to be held in Burlington on Labor day: H. W. Spooner of Vergennes, Joan E. Dyer of West Salisbury, C. J. Barbour of Bridport and L. R. Jacobs of Bristol.

After deciding to hold the next annual meeting at Vergennes January 1, 1906, the meeting at 2:30 o'clock adjourned without day.

THE PASSING OF THE SPIRE.

In the old days, when the church was chiefly regarded as a place in which to worship on Sunday, the spire was a perfect, visible symbol of the character of the building. It was a sign of God's house, and as such had its use. Aside from this the spire had a bell, and, perhaps, a clock. Now, how changed! The rapid commercial progress of the era has shown no sentimental regard for homes, churches, or anything else, says L. O. Thayer in Leslie's Weekly.

The Baptists of late seem to have taken the most united move to get away from the spire and all that it means, but they are going to the other extreme. Many of their new churches look like public buildings, and some resemble a Cairo mosque. The Methodists, while doing away with the spire, have compromised in many instances on a tower. The Norman and English Gothic, or "perpendicular Gothic," has come into high favor in city churches. This style is at once dignified and full of strength because of its massiveness.

One of New York city's best churches of this type is the North Presbyterian, on West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. It has a short, square tower, carrying a clock and a bell. Another new Presbyterian Church, Northminster, above Central Park, is utterly devoid of spire, tower, or sky-line adornment. One of the strangest-looking churches in New York city is to be that of the Harlem Presbyterian. It is strictly oriental at every point, startlingly Byzantine from its front elevation. Four stories high, to the gilded dome and color effects. The necessity for institutionalism knows no law except available room. One church in Pittsburgh, recently completed, has 52 rooms in the edifice. The cost of the spire has gone into the interior.

IN SEARCH OF A COLLAR.

Among the prominent men of New England there was none, perhaps, who wore a larger collar than Tom Reed. One hot day in the summer of 1901 Reed was in Portsmouth, and, having to wait over a train, he decided to make an impromptu toilet, changing his collar, etc. He tied himself to the nearest haberdashery and began a general survey of the collar display in the store.

"Waited on sir?" queried one of the clerks.

"Not yet," responded Reed, and then added, "I would like a collar."

"What size?" piped the clerk.

"Size twenty," answered Reed.

"We don't keep collars so large, but I think you may be accommodated three stores above."

Reed went, and found the third store above. It was a haberdashery—Ladies Home Journal.

THE NATION'S PENSION BILL

Workings of the President's Famous Order

Pending Appropriation Bill Gives Legislative Sanction to "No 78," Making Old Age a Pensionable Disability—Results of the Order Thus Far

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes his paper as follows:

In all the grist of legislation started on its way through Congress recently, one of the most interesting is the bill toward the legislative establishment of President Roosevelt's old age pension order. In the pension appropriation bill which passed the House recently is contained the equivalent of the provisions of President Roosevelt's famous "Order No. 78," which created such widespread comment when promulgated a little less than two years ago. The bill appropriates for army and navy pensions \$13,000,000 in a paragraph which concludes as follows:

"And provided further, that age is a permanent specific disability within the meaning of the pension laws."

As yet the bill has not been reported in the Senate because of other pressing matters which have engaged the attention of senators, but as soon as it is reported it will be passed and go to the President for his signature. In view of the fact that Congress is thus taking its cue from the President and putting into effect the law of the land in the payment of the large sums first authorized only by executive order from the White House, it is interesting to note just what has been the effect of "Order No. 78" in regard to the number of new pensioners it put upon the rolls, the number of old pensioners already on the rolls to whom increases were granted when age was added to the sum total of the claims of disability they could advance, and the amount it has cost the government so far to comply with the provisions of the executive order.

It was the first deputy commissioner of pensions, James L. Davenport, who drew up the bill. It was promulgated in the name of the then commissioner of pensions, Eugene F. Ware. Since then the office of commissioner has been administered by Vespasian Warner, an ex-congressman from Missouri.

The details of Order No. 78, as explained by Commissioner Warner, are as follows:

Under Order of March 15, 1904, an order was issued to take effect April 13, following, providing that in the adjudication of pension claims under the act of June 27, 1902, as amended, it should be taken into consideration an evidential fact, if the contrary did not appear and if all other legal requirements were properly met, that when a claimant had passed the age of 62 years he would be disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and would be entitled to be rated at six per centum per month; after 65 years at ten dollars; and after 70 years at twelve dollars.

Like all innovations in pension legislation, Order No. 78 did not immediately show the large increase which has since become of record, but as soon as the rule came to be known and the claims put through the bureau the number ran along at a very consistent average of about 1,500 original claims a month and as many as 4,500 claims of increases in the first month of the last fiscal year. The latter figure kept up for only two months, however, when it dropped to 3,234, and has since then recorded a gradual slump, and is now running along on a rather even keel. From the date of the issue of the order, April 13, 1904, to the end of that fiscal year, June 30, the record showed 3,500 original claims allowed and 17,500 claims for increase, a total of 31,000. That this was making a fair beginning, only, is shown by the fact that in the next fiscal year, ending last June, the claims to the number of 21,865 were approved, 12,436 of which were originals and 9,429 increases. How the figures are slowly mounting up now that the machinery of Order No. 78 is in first-class running order, is shown by the fact that, including the seven months of the current fiscal year, up to January 31, 1905, the total number of allowances since the issuance of the order in 1904 is as follows:

WORKINGS OF ORDER NO. 78.

Original claims: At \$2 a month, 10,358 persons, drawing \$20,716 each month, or a total of \$207,192; at \$4 a month, 4,564 persons, drawing \$18,256 monthly, or \$182,544 annually; at \$10 a month, 1,451 persons, drawing \$14,510 monthly, or \$174,120 annually; and at \$12 a month, 2,500 persons, drawing \$30,000 monthly, or \$360,000 annually. This shows a total of 19,044 claimants drawing \$1,725,728 a year who could not under the former pension laws draw anything at all, but whose patriotic services are now rewarded in their old age by their grateful countrymen.

As might be expected, the increases made lawful by reason of adding old age to the other disqualifications of veterans already on the rolls were much more numerous. Up to the present time they have reached a total of 30,556 persons, drawing \$161,878 monthly, or a yearly increase of \$1,942,536. This is a very sufficient to offset the reduction which is expected by reason of an increasing number of deaths each year. It is estimated by one of the officials of the pension office that the pension appropriations, which have averaged \$140,000,000, will continue to do so for the number of pensioners will keep close to the high water mark which went to within a few hundred of a round 1,000,000 several years ago. In the last fiscal year there were 988,341 pensioners, and the government's bill was \$144,864,894; all of which was for the direct bounties except a little more than \$3,000,000 for running expenses of the pension office and its local agencies throughout the country.

NEURVE.

"What is nerve, daddy?"

"Nerve, my son, is the coal dealer's demand for higher prices after such a December and January."—New York Commercial.

A Positive CATARRH CURE

Ely's Cream Balm is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. COLD IN HEAD. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Size 50 Cts. at Druggists or by mail: Trial Size 10 Cts. by mail.

Ely Brothers, 54 Warren St., New York.

A Universal Remedy for Pains in the Back

For pains in the region of the Kidneys or for a Weak Back the plaster should be applied as shown in illustration.

Insist Upon Having Allcock's

REMEMBER—Allcock's Plasters have been in use over 55 years. They are the original and genuine porous plasters and have never been equalled as a pain-curer. Guaranteed not to contain belladonna, opium or any poison whatever.

Brandreth's Pills

The Great Blood Purifier and Tonic. For Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion, etc.

Highest Cash Prices

Paid For HIDES, SKINS, PELTS TALLOW, BONES, SETS, ETC.

By liberal prices and square dealing we are satisfying hundreds of Butchers and Dealers all over the State. We can do the same for you. TRY US.

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are the best made—insist on having them. If your dealer does not handle them and will not order for you, order direct. My can is sold in lots of 50 or more at 10 cents each, terms May 1st, 1906, or 5 cents each for cash with order, delivered at your station. Grimm Cans are made of Bright Charcoal Tin. Every can is tested with expanded hot air and is superior to all other makes. Maple syrup put up in a Grimm package will keep its quality as long as the can will hold together. Coke tin cans are dangerous to use; they will ruin the syrup and your reputation. If you will use Grimm Sap Buckets you will fill five gallon cans with syrup against four if you use other make spouts, and this I guarantee.

ORDER NOW as my supply of cans is limited.

G. H. GRIMM, Rutland, Vt.

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